ALLEN-SCOTT REPORT

Jan 64 - Chicago American

New Oswald Probe in Works

WASHINGTON—Two Ohio legislators quietly are setting the stage for Congress to make its own review of the state department and immigration service's handling of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy.

Robert S. Allen
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Rep. Michael Feighan [D.] and Sen. Frank Lausche [D.], plan to trigger the congressional inquiry this month by introducing legislation for the establishment of a national commission, made up of representatives from all branches of government and the public, to handle all cases of United States and soviet defectors.

They also are preparing legislation "providing for the loss of nationality in the case of an individual entering a communist country with the intent to transfer his allegiance from the United States to that country."

Why Was Oswald Let In?

Working closely with other members of the Senate and House judiciary committees, the two Democrats plan to use the hearings on the legislation to question state department and immigration authorities thoroly on why Oswald, who spent two years in the Soviet Union after defecting from the United States, was permitted to return to this country.

They will seek a report on what the two agencies have done to prevent another Oswald case, and call for a full accounting and the present whereabouts of all United States defectors, including those who reportedly have returned to the United States.

Rep. Feighan and Sen. Lausche are unhappy with the way the Warren commission, in investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, brushed this important chapter in Oswald's life under the rug.

2 Officials Weren't Questioned

The commission, which held the state department blameless, did not question several important diplomats involved in Oswald's return to the United Sates.

One of the officials not called was responsible for sending to the FBI a report contending that the former marine was not dangerous. The other diplomat was involved in the legal ruling that, altho Oswald had renounced his citizenship in Russia, he didn't lose it because he had not signed certain documents.

Rep. Feighan, whose judiciary subcommittee on immigration will conduct the inquiry in the House, plans to summon both as witnesses.

Feighan's hearings will highlight the little-known opposition of several immigration service authorities to Oswald's return.

2/10/65

Allen Scott Report
• Northern Virginia Sun
7 June '65

A Curious

Promotion

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
and PAUL SCOTT

Mr. Allen

obviously an intelligence officer who was just doing his job earing LHO's return and thus not punished but promoted to another security job

WASHINGTON — Boris H. Klosson, the State Department official who played a key role in clearing the way for Lee Harvey Oswald's return from Russia, is slated for a major promotion.

A career foreign service officer, Klosson is scheduled to replace Frank C. Siscoe as the department's director of Soviet and Eastern European exchange staffs.

While no official announcement of his new assignment has been made, Klosson has checked in at the department from Kingston, Jamaica, where he served as deputy chief of the U.S. mission. On the Foreign Service roster, he lists Siscoe's room number and telephone as his forwarding address.

In this strategic position, Klosson will be in charge of State Department authorities arranging the exchange and screening of several thousand U.S., Russian and Soviet bloc scientists, educators, artists, actors and students.

The security implications of the exchange programs Klosson will be handling are clearly indicated in testimony given a House Appropriations Subcommittee by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

He warned that spies are included in virtually every Soviet group that visits the U.S.—diplomats, scientists, businessmen, students and cultural exchange missions—stating:

"The numerous Soviet scientific and cultural delegations which arrive in the U.S. to visit our universities and scientific establishments invariably have among their members scientists who have been given special assignments by the KGB (Soviet secret police, intelligence and assassination organization)."

According to the records of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, Klosson was U.S. counselor for political affairs in Moscow in 1961 when Oswald sought visas for himself and his new wife to return to the U.S. Oswald had gone to Russia in 1959.

FBI officials credit Klosson with clearing the way for Oswald's return by sending the State Department a three-page report, dated July 11, 1961, indicating the defector had undergone a major change of heart and was not dangerous.

Titled "Citizenship and Passports — Lee Harvey Oswald," Foreign Service Dispatch No. 29 was signed by Klosson and stated, in part, as follows:

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He (Oswald) stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the U.S. and meaning of freedom.

". . . Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the embassy appears to have left him."

Little noticed testimony before the Warren Commission pinpointed a number of errors in the dispatch dealing with information about Marina, the Russian girl Oswald married on April 30, 1961.

Klosson's vital communication reported Oswald's bride as being Marina Nikelaevna Pusakova instead of Marina Nikelaevna Prusakova, and listed her occupation as "dental technician" instead of "assistant pharmacist."

Two congressional committees are quietly looking into Klosson's new assignment and his role in paving the way for Oswald's return to the U.S.

A House Appropriations Subcommittee in charge of funds for U.S.-Soviet exchange programs already has questioned Abba Schwartz, head of the Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs, about Klosson's dispatch.

Representative John Slack, Jr. (D-W. Va.), member of the subcommittee, is seeking additional information about Klosson from both the State and Justice Departments.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, headed by Representative Michael Feighan, D-Ohio, also is seeking further details about Klosson's dispatch, and why he is being given the important new assignment in the light of his bad judgment of Oswald.

Klosson's proposed appointment will be reviewed by Feighan's subcommittee when it takes another look at the East-West exchange program later this month, after reporting out a revised version of President Johnson's immigration proposal.

Klosson, 46, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., and has been in the State Department since 1945. He joined the department after World War II.

AFTER SEEN BY HOUSE
File
Robert Sharon Allen

This is the term used in message from Mexico 10 Oct 63 (#74830) — U.S.
4/26/66

To Mendoza for Oswald file

Checking Into Oswald's Record

By ROBERT S. ALLEN AND PAUL SCOTT

Mr. Allen

In June 1963, five months almost to the day he assassinated President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a passport to go to Russia.

This passport, for himself only, was issued in New Orleans the day after he applied for it. That was done without the customary "name check" required for persons known to be Communists or to have Communist associations.

At the time Oswald was granted his passport to Russia, there was a detailed file on him in the State Department recording the following:

That Oswald had formally declared his "defection" to the Soviet in the U.S. embassy in Moscow; that he had married a Russian whose father is a colonel in the Soviet Intelligence service; that Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans for distributing written pro-Castro literature; and that he had mysterious ties with a certain government agency.

As in the matter of the required "name check," this incriminatory State Department file apparently was completely ignored in giving Oswald a passport to Russia the day after he asked for it.

This sensational discovery by the special presidential investigating commission has focused attention on Abba Schwartz, controversial head of the Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs. In this capacity, he has jurisdiction over the Passport Division.

Schwartz, who has had his office repainted a number of times in the past two years, is under fire by Senate and House investigating committees.

He is being probed in connection with the stormy suspension of Otto Otepka, veteran State Department security official whose telephone was tapped and files ransacked, and the recent issuing of a visa to British actor Richard Burton, fiancé of Elizabeth Taylor.

The House Immigration Subcommittee, headed by Representative Michael Feighan (D-O), wants to know the circumstances surrounding the Burton visa. A closed-door hearing on morals taste was raised.

Schwartz is definitely slated to be interrogated by the special commission.

As a result of Mrs. Marina Oswald's testimony and information from other sources, the assassination probers want the State Department official to clarify a number of matters, among them the following:

Reason for the omission of the "name check" in granting Oswald a passport to Russia, particularly as he was distinctly a so-called "red-flag" case. This category includes individuals whose files are tabbed with a "red flag."

Whether Oswald's passport application was referred to Schwartz for decision; if not, why not; and if it was, why the passport was authorized in view of Oswald's "defection" record.

What was done about Oswald's State Department file the day President Kennedy was murdered. Commission members have been told this file was removed and locked in Schwartz' desk not long after Oswald's arrest was announced. Also that Schwartz and Abram Chayes, legal adviser of the State Department, conferred repeatedly that day.

Full details of the granting of visas to Oswald and his Russian wife to come to the U.S. in 1962 — after he spent three years in Russia. This aspect of the case involves a mysterious official in another government agency who reputedly had a hand in securing these visas and providing funds for Oswald's return. This money included $435 borrowed from the U.S. embassy in Moscow, which Oswald repaid between October 1962 and January 1963.

Oswald's widow told the special commission that her maiden name was Marina Mikelevavna Pruskova, and that she was born in Leningrad in 1941. She is still a Soviet citizen, although her two daughters, born here, are U.S. nationals.

The Justice Department has assigned two attorneys to study what legal recourse would be available should Mrs. Oswald decide to return to Russia. So far, they have come up with no answers. She has said she wants to remain in the U.S. and become a citizen. But legally there apparently is no way to prevent her going back to the Soviet if she should change her mind.

Charles Bohlen, U.S. Ambassador in Paris, has informed the State Department that Spain very probably will establish diplomatic relations with Russia in a few months. Bohlen reported that "backstage discussions on that are underway on the ambassadorial level" in Paris.